(16) 42°52.64′ N. lat., 128°08.49′ W. long.;
(17) 42°51.64′ N. lat., 128°06.94′ W. long.;
(18) 42°50.27′ N. lat., 128°05.76′ W. long.;
(19) 42°48.18′ N. lat., 128°03.76′ W. long.;
(20) 42°45.45′ N. lat., 128°01.94′ W. long.;
(21) 42°42.17′ N. lat., 127°57.57′ W. long.;
(22) 42°41.17′ N. lat., 127°53.92′ W. long.;
(23) 42°38.80′ N. lat., 127°49.92′ W. long.;
(24) 42°36.43′ N. lat., 127°44.82′ W. long.;
(25) 42°33.52′ N. lat., 127°41.36′ W. long.;
(26) 42°31.24′ N. lat., 127°39.63′ W. long.;
(27) 42°28.33′ N. lat., 127°36.53′ W. long.;
(28) 42°23.96′ N. lat., 127°35.89′ W. long.;
(29) 42°21.96′ N. lat., 127°37.72′ W. long.;
(30) 42°21.05′ N. lat., 127°40.81′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 42°21.41′ N. lat., 127°42.91′ W. long.

(k) *Rogue Canyon.* The boundary of the Rogue Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 42°41.33′ N. lat., 125°16.61′ W. long.;
(2) 42°41.55′ N. lat., 125°03.05′ W. long.;
(3) 42°35.29′ N. lat., 125°02.21′ W. long.;
(4) 42°34.11′ N. lat., 124°55.62′ W. long.;
(5) 42°30.61′ N. lat., 124°54.97′ W. long.;
(6) 42°23.81′ N. lat., 124°52.85′ W. long.;
(7) 42°17.94′ N. lat., 125°10.17′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 42°41.33′ N. lat., 125°16.61′ W. long.

[71 FR 27421, May 11, 2006]

§ 660.399 EFH Conservation Areas off the Coast of California.

Boundary line coordinates for EFH Conservation Areas off California are provided in this § 660.399. Fishing activity that is prohibited or permitted within the EEZ in a particular area designated as a groundfish EFH Conservation Area is detailed at § 660.306 and § 660.385.

(a) *Eel River Canyon.* The boundary of the Eel River Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°38.27′ N. lat., 124°27.16′ W. long.;
(2) 40°35.60′ N. lat., 124°28.75′ W. long.;
(3) 40°37.52′ N. lat., 124°33.41′ W. long.;
(4) 40°37.47′ N. lat., 124°40.46′ W. long.;
(5) 40°35.47′ N. lat., 124°42.97′ W. long.;
(6) 40°32.78′ N. lat., 124°44.79′ W. long.;
(7) 40°24.32′ N. lat., 124°39.97′ W. long.;
(8) 40°23.26′ N. lat., 124°42.45′ W. long.;
(9) 40°27.34′ N. lat., 124°51.21′ W. long.;
(10) 40°32.68′ N. lat., 125°05.63′ W. long.;
(11) 40°49.12′ N. lat., 124°47.41′ W. long.;
(12) 40°44.32′ N. lat., 124°46.48′ W. long.;
(13) 40°40.75′ N. lat., 124°47.51′ W. long.;
(14) 40°40.65′ N. lat., 124°46.02′ W. long.;
(15) 40°39.69′ N. lat., 124°33.36′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 40°38.27′ N. lat., 124°27.16′ W. long.

(b) *Blunts Reef.* The boundary of the Blunts Reef EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°27.53′ N. lat., 124°26.84′ W. long.;
(2) 40°24.66′ N. lat., 124°29.49′ W. long.;
(3) 40°28.50′ N. lat., 124°32.42′ W. long.;
(4) 40°30.46′ N. lat., 124°32.23′ W. long.;
(5) 40°30.21′ N. lat., 124°26.85′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 40°27.53′ N. lat., 124°26.84′ W. long.

(c) *Mendocino Ridge.* The boundary of the Mendocino Ridge EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°25.23′ N. lat., 124°24.06′ W. long.;
(2) 40°12.50′ N. lat., 124°22.59′ W. long.;
(3) 40°14.40′ N. lat., 124°35.82′ W. long.;
(4) 40°16.16′ N. lat., 124°39.01′ W. long.;
(5) 40°17.47′ N. lat., 124°40.77′ W. long.;
(6) 40°19.26′ N. lat., 124°47.97′ W. long.;
(7) 40°19.98′ N. lat., 124°52.73′ W. long.;
(8) 40°20.06′ N. lat., 125°02.18′ W. long.;
(9) 40°11.79′ N. lat., 125°07.39′ W. long.;
(10) 40°12.55′ N. lat., 125°11.56′ W. long.;
(11) 40°12.81′ N. lat., 125°12.98′ W. long.;
(12) 40°20.72′ N. lat., 125°57.31′ W. long.;
(13) 40°23.96′ N. lat., 125°56.83′ W. long.;
(14) 40°24.04′ N. lat., 125°56.82′ W. long.;
(15) 40°25.68′ N. lat., 125°09.77′ W. long.;
(16) 40°21.03′ N. lat., 124°33.96′ W. long.;
(17) 40°25.72′ N. lat., 124°24.15′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 40°25.23′ N. lat., 124°24.06′ W. long.

(d) *Delgada Canyon.* The boundary of the Delgada Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°07.13′ N. lat., 124°09.09′ W. long.;
(2) 40°06.58′ N. lat., 124°07.39′ W. long.;
(3) 40°01.18′ N. lat., 124°08.84′ W. long.;
(4) 40°02.48′ N. lat., 124°12.93′ W. long.;
(5) 40°05.71′ N. lat., 124°09.42′ W. long.;
(6) 40°07.18′ N. lat., 124°09.61′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 40°07.13′ N. lat., 124°09.09′ W. long.

(e) *Tolo Bank.* The boundary of the Tolo Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 39°58.75′ N. lat., 124°04.58′ W. long.;
(2) 39°56.05′ N. lat., 124°01.45′ W. long.;
(3) 39°53.99′ N. lat., 124°00.17′ W. long.;
(4) 39°52.28′ N. lat., 124°03.12′ W. long.;
(5) 39°57.90′ N. lat., 124°07.07′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 39°58.75′ N. lat., 124°04.58′ W. long.

(f) *Point Arena North.* The boundary of the Point Arena North EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 39°03.32′ N. lat., 123°51.15′ W. long.;
(2) 38°56.54′ N. lat., 123°49.79′ W. long.;
(3) 38°54.12′ N. lat., 123°52.69′ W. long.;
(4) 38°59.64′ N. lat., 123°55.02′ W. long.;
(5) 39°02.83′ N. lat., 123°55.21′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 39°03.32′ N. lat., 123°51.15′ W. long.

(g) *Point Arena South Biogenic Area.* The boundary of the Point Arena South Biogenic Area EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 38°35.49′ N. lat., 123°34.79′ W. long.;
(2) 38°32.86′ N. lat., 123°41.09′ W. long.;
(3) 38°34.92′ N. lat., 123°42.53′ W. long.;
(4) 38°35.74′ N. lat., 123°43.82′ W. long.;
(5) 38°47.28′ N. lat., 123°51.19′ W. long.;
(6) 38°49.50′ N. lat., 123°45.83′ W. long.;
(7) 38°41.22′ N. lat., 123°41.76′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 38°35.49′ N. lat., 123°34.79′ W. long.

(h) *Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area.* The boundary of the Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area EFH Conservation Area is located offshore of California's Marin County defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 38°04.05′ N. lat., 123°07.28′ W. long.;
(2) 38°02.84′ N. lat., 123°07.36′ W. long.;
(3) 38°01.09′ N. lat., 123°07.06′ W. long.;
(4) 38°01.02′ N. lat., 123°22.08′ W. long.;
(5) 37°54.75′ N. lat., 123°23.64′ W. long.;
(6) 37°46.01′ N. lat., 123°25.62′ W. long.;
(7) 37°46.68′ N. lat., 123°27.05′ W. long.;
(8) 37°47.66′ N. lat., 123°28.18′ W. long.;
(9) 37°50.26′ N. lat., 123°30.94′ W. long.;
(10) 37°54.41′ N. lat., 123°32.69′ W. long.;
(11) 37°56.94′ N. lat., 123°32.87′ W. long.;
(12) 37°57.12′ N. lat., 123°25.04′ W. long.;
(13) 37°59.43′ N. lat., 123°27.29′ W. long.;
(14) 38°00.82′ N. lat., 123°29.61′ W. long.;
(15) 38°02.31′ N. lat., 123°30.88′ W. long.;
(16) 38°03.99′ N. lat., 123°30.75′ W. long.;
(17) 38°04.85′ N. lat., 123°30.36′ W. long.;
(18) 38°04.88′ N. lat., 123°27.85′ W. long.;
(19) 38°04.44′ N. lat., 123°24.44′ W. long.;
(20) 38°03.05′ N. lat., 123°21.33′ W. long.;
(21) 38°05.77′ N. lat., 123°06.83′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 38°04.05′ N. lat., 123°07.28′ W. long.

(i) *Cordell Bank (50–fm (91–m) isobath).* The boundary of the Cordell Bank (50–fm (91–m) isobath) EFH Conservation Area is located offshore of California's Marin County defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°57.62′ N. lat., 123°24.22′ W. long.;
(2) 37°57.70′ N. lat., 123°25.25′ W. long.;
(3) 37°59.47′ N. lat., 123°26.63′ W. long.;
(4) 38°00.24′ N. lat., 123°27.87′ W. long.;
(5) 38°00.98′ N. lat., 123°27.65′ W. long.;
(6) 38°02.81′ N. lat., 123°28.75′ W. long.;
(7) 38°04.26′ N. lat., 123°29.25′ W. long.;
(8) 38°04.55′ N. lat., 123°28.32′ W. long.;
(9) 38°03.87′ N. lat., 123°27.69′ W. long.;
(10) 38°04.27′ N. lat., 123°26.68′ W. long.;
(11) 38°02.67′ N. lat., 123°24.17′ W. long.;
(12) 38°00.87′ N. lat., 123°23.15′ W. long.;
(13) 37°59.32′ N. lat., 123°22.52′ W. long.;
(14) 37°58.24′ N. lat., 123°23.16′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 37°57.62′ N. lat., 123°24.22′ W. long.

(j) *Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal.* The boundary of the Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°51.58′ N. lat., 123°14.07′ W. long.;
(2) 37°44.51′ N. lat., 123°01.50′ W. long.;
(3) 37°41.71′ N. lat., 122°58.38′ W. long.;
(4) 37°40.80′ N. lat., 122°58.54′ W. long.;
(5) 37°39.87′ N. lat., 122°59.64′ W. long.;
(6) 37°42.05′ N. lat., 123°03.72′ W. long.;
(7) 37°43.73′ N. lat., 123°04.45′ W. long.;
(8) 37°49.23′ N. lat., 123°16.81′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 37°51.58′ N. lat., 123°14.07′ W. long.

(k) *Half Moon Bay.* The boundary of the Half Moon Bay EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°18.14′ N. lat., 122°31.15′ W. long.;
(2) 37°19.80′ N. lat., 122°34.70′ W. long.;
(3) 37°19.28′ N. lat., 122°38.76′ W. long.;
(4) 37°23.54′ N. lat., 122°40.75′ W. long.;
(5) 37°25.41′ N. lat., 122°33.20′ W. long.;
(6) 37°23.28′ N. lat., 122°30.71′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 37°18.14′ N. lat., 122°31.15′ W. long.

(l) *Monterey Bay/Canyon.* The boundary of the Monterey Bay/Canyon EFH

Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 36°38.21′ N. lat., 121°55.96′ W. long.;
(2) 36°25.31′ N. lat., 121°54.86′ W. long.;
(3) 36°25.25′ N. lat., 121°58.34′ W. long.;
(4) 36°30.86′ N. lat., 122°00.45′ W. long.;
(5) 36°30.02′ N. lat., 122°09.85′ W. long.;
(6) 36°30.23′ N. lat., 122°36.82′ W. long.;
(7) 36°55.08′ N. lat., 122°36.46′ W. long.;
(8) 36°51.41′ N. lat., 122°14.14′ W. long.;
(9) 36°49.37′ N. lat., 122°15.20′ W. long.;
(10) 36°48.31′ N. lat., 122°18.59′ W. long.;
(11) 36°45.55′ N. lat., 122°18.91′ W. long.;
(12) 36°40.76′ N. lat., 122°17.28′ W. long.;
(13) 36°39.88′ N. lat., 122°09.69′ W. long.;
(14) 36°44.94′ N. lat., 122°08.46′ W. long.;
(15) 36°47.37′ N. lat., 122°03.16′ W. long.;
(16) 36°49.60′ N. lat., 122°00.85′ W. long.;
(17) 36°51.53′ N. lat., 121°58.25′ W. long.;
(18) 36°50.78′ N. lat., 121°56.89′ W. long.;
(19) 36°47.39′ N. lat., 121°58.16′ W. long.;
(20) 36°48.34′ N. lat., 121°50.95′ W. long.;
(21) 36°47.23′ N. lat., 121°52.25′ W. long.;
(22) 36°45.60′ N. lat., 121°54.17′ W. long.;
(23) 36°44.76′ N. lat., 121°56.04′ W. long.;
(24) 36°41.68′ N. lat., 121°56.33′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 36°38.21′ N. lat., 121°55.96′ W. long.

(m) *Point Sur Deep.* The boundary of the Point Sur Deep EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 36°25.25′ N. lat., 122°11.61′ W. long.;
(2) 36°16.05′ N. lat., 122°14.37′ W. long;
(3) 36°16.14′ N. lat., 122°15.94′ W. long.;
(4) 36°17.98′ N. lat., 122°15.93′ W. long.;
(5) 36°17.83′ N. lat., 122°22.56′ W. long.;
(6) 36°22.33′ N. lat., 122°22.99′ W. long.;
(7) 36°26.00′ N. lat., 122°20.81′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 36°25.25′ N. lat., 122°11.61′ W. long.

(n) *Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis.* The boundary of the Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 36°17.83′ N. lat., 122°22.56′ W. long.;
(2) 36°17.98′ N. lat., 122°15.93′ W. long.;
(3) 36°16.14′ N. lat., 122°15.94′ W. long.;
(4) 36°10.82′ N. lat., 122°15.97′ W. long.;
(5) 36°15.84′ N. lat., 121°56.35′ W. long.;
(6) 36°14.27′ N. lat., 121°53.89′ W. long.;
(7) 36°10.93′ N. lat., 121°48.66′ W. long.;
(8) 36°07.40′ N. lat., 121°43.14′ W. long.;
(9) 36°04.89′ N. lat., 121°51.34′ W. long.;
(10) 35°55.70′ N. lat., 121°50.02′ W. long.;
(11) 35°53.05′ N. lat., 121°56.69′ W. long.;
(12) 35°38.99′ N. lat., 121°49.73′ W. long.;
(13) 35°20.06′ N. lat., 121°27.00′ W. long.;
(14) 35°20.54′ N. lat., 121°35.84′ W. long.;
(15) 35°02.49′ N. lat., 121°35.35′ W. long.;
(16) 35°02.79′ N. lat., 121°26.30′ W. long.;
(17) 34°58.71′ N. lat., 121°24.21′ W. long.;
(18) 34°47.24′ N. lat., 121°22.40′ W. long.;
(19) 34°35.70′ N. lat., 121°45.99′ W. long.;
(20) 35°47.36′ N. lat., 122°30.25′ W. long.;
(21) 35°27.26′ N. lat., 122°45.15′ W. long.;
(22) 35°34.39′ N. lat., 123°00.25′ W. long.;
(23) 36°01.64′ N. lat., 122°40.76′ W. long.;
(24) 36°17.41′ N. lat., 122°41.22′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 36°17.83′ N. lat., 122°22.56′ W. long.

(o) *Davidson Seamount.* The boundary of the Davidson Seamount EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting the following points in the order stated:

(1) 35°54.00′ N. lat., 123°00.00′ W. long.;
(2) 35°54.00′ N. lat., 122°30.00′ W. long.;
(3) 35°30.00′ N. lat., 122°30.00′ W. long.;
(4) 35°30.00′ N. lat., 123°00.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 35°54.00′ N. lat., 123°00.00′ W. long.

(p) *East San Lucia Bank.* The boundary of the East San Lucia Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°45.09′ N. lat., 121°05.73′ W. long.;
(2) 34°39.90′ N. lat., 121°10.30′ W. long.;
(3) 34°43.39′ N. lat., 121°14.73′ W. long.;
(4) 34°52.83′ N. lat., 121°14.85′ W. long.;
(5) 34°52.82′ N. lat., 121°05.90′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 34°45.09′ N. lat., 121°05.73′ W. long.

(q) *Point Conception.* The boundary of the Point Conception EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°29.24′ N. lat., 120°36.05′ W. long.;
(2) 34°28.57′ N. lat., 120°34.44′ W. long.;
(3) 34°26.81′ N. lat., 120°33.21′ W. long.;
(4) 34°24.54′ N. lat., 120°32.23′ W. long.;
(5) 34°23.41′ N. lat., 120°30.61′ W. long.;
(6) 33°53.05′ N. lat., 121°05.19′ W. long.;
(7) 34°13.64′ N. lat., 121°20.91′ W. long.;
(8) 34°40.04′ N. lat., 120°54.01′ W. long.;
(9) 34°36.41′ N. lat., 120°43.48′ W. long.;
(10) 34°33.50′ N. lat., 120°43.72′ W. long.;
(11) 34°31.22′ N. lat., 120°42.06′ W. long.;
(12) 34°30.04′ N. lat., 120°40.27′ W. long.;
(13) 34°30.02′ N. lat., 120°40.23′ W. long.;
(14) 34°29.26′ N. lat., 120°37.89′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 34°29.24′ N. lat., 120°36.05′ W. long.

(r) *Harris Point.* The boundary of the Harris Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°03.10′ N. lat., 120°23.30′ W. long.;
(2) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°23.30′ W. long.;
(3) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;
(4) 34°01.80′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;
(5) 34°02.90′ N. lat., 120°20.20′ W. long.;
(6) 34°03.50′ N. lat., 120°21.30′ W. long.;

(s) *Harris Point Exception.* An exemption to the Harris Point reserve, where commercial and recreational take of living marine resources is allowed, exists between the mean high water line in Cuyler Harbor and a straight line connecting all of the following points:

(1) 34°02.90′ N. lat., 120°20.20′ W. long.;
(2) 34°03.50′ N. lat., 120°21.30′ W. long.;

(t) *Richardson Rock.* The boundary of the Richardson Rock EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°10.40′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.;
(2) 34°10.40′ N. lat., 120°36.29′ W. long.;
(3) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°36.29′ W. long.;
(4) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 34°10.40′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.

(u) *Scorpion.* The boundary of the Scorpion EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°02.94′ N. lat., 119°35.50′ W. long.;
(2) 34°09.35′ N. lat., 119°35.50′ W. long.;
(3) 34°09.35′ N. lat., 119°32.80′ W. long.;
(4) 34°02.80′ N. lat., 119°32.80′ W. long.

(v) *Painted Cave.* The boundary of the Painted Cave EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°04.50′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(2) 34°05.20′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(3) 34°05.00′ N. lat., 119°51.00′ W. long.;
(4) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 119°51.00′ W. long.

(w) *Anacapa Island.* The boundary of the Anacapa Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°00.80′ N. lat., 119°26.70′ W. long.;
(2) 34°05.00′ N. lat., 119°26.70′ W. long.;
(3) 34°05.00′ N. lat., 119°21.40′ W. long.;
(4) 34°01.00′ N. lat., 119°21.40′ W. long.

(x) *Carrington Point.* The boundary of the Carrington Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points:

(1) 34°01.30′ N. lat., 120°05.20′ W. long.;
(2) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 120°05.20′ W. long.;
(3) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 120°01.00′ W. long.;
(4) 34°00.50′ N. lat., 120°01.00′ W. long.;
(5) 34°00.50′ N. lat., 120°02.80′ W. long.;

(y) *Judith Rock.* The boundary of the Judith Rock EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°01.80′ N. lat., 120°26.60′ W. long.;
(2) 33°58.50′ N. lat., 120°26.60′ W. long.;
(3) 33°58.50′ N. lat., 120°25.30′ W. long.;
(4) 34°01.50′ N. lat., 120°25.30′ W. long.

(z) *Skunk Point.* The boundary of the Skunk Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°58.80′ W. long.;
(2) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°58.02′ W. long.;
(3) 33°57.10′ N. lat., 119°58.00′ W. long.;
(4) 33°57.10′ N. lat., 119°58.20′ W. long.

(aa) *Footprint.* The boundary of the Footprint EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.;
(2) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°31.00′ W. long.;
(3) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°31.00′ W. long.;
(4) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.

(bb) *Gull Island.* The boundary of the Gull Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°58.02′ N. lat., 119°51.00′ W. long.;
(2) 33°58.02′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(3) 33°51.63′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(4) 33°51.62′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(5) 33°57.70′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.

(cc) *South Point.* The boundary of the South Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°55.00′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;
(2) 33°50.40′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;
(3) 33°50.40′ N. lat., 120°06.50′ W. long.;

(4) 33°53.80′ N. lat., 120°06.50′ W. long.

(dd) *Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank*. The boundary of the Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°48.00′ N. lat., 119°15.06′ W. long.;
(2) 33°48.00′ N. lat., 118°57.06′ W. long.;
(3) 33°33.00′ N. lat., 118°57.06′ W. long.;
(4) 33°33.00′ N. lat., 119°15.06′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°48.00′ N. lat., 119°15.06′ W. long.

(ee) *Catalina Island*. The boundary of the Catalina Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°34.71′ N. lat., 118°11.40′ W. long.;
(2) 33°25.88′ N. lat., 118°03.76′ W. long.;
(3) 33°11.69′ N. lat., 118°09.21′ W. long.;
(4) 33°19.73′ N. lat., 118°35.41′ W. long.;
(5) 33°23.90′ N. lat., 118°35.11′ W. long.;
(6) 33°25.68′ N. lat., 118°41.66′ W. long.;
(7) 33°30.25′ N. lat., 118°42.25′ W. long.;
(8) 33°32.73′ N. lat., 118°38.38′ W. long.;
(9) 33°27.07′ N. lat., 118°20.33′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°34.71′ N. lat., 118°11.40′ W. long.

(ff) *Potato Bank*. Potato Bank is within the Cowcod Conservation Area West, an area south of Point Conception. The boundary of the Potato Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°30.00′ N. lat., 120°00.06′ W. long.;
(2) 33°30.00′ N. lat., 119°50.06′ W. long.;
(3) 33°20.00′ N. lat., 119°50.06′ W. long.;
(4) 33°20.00′ N. lat., 120°00.06′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°30.00′ N. lat., 120°00.06′ W. long.

(gg) *Santa Barbara*. The Santa Barbara EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°28.50′ N. lat., 119°01.70′ W. long.;
(2) 33°28.50′ N. lat., 118°54.54′ W. long.;
(3) 33°21.78′ N. lat., 118°54.54′ W. long.;
(4) 33°21.78′ N. lat., 119°02.20′ W. long.;
(5) 33°27.90′ N. lat., 119°02.20′ W. long.

(hh) *Cherry Bank*. Cherry Bank is within the Cowcod Conservation Area West, an area south of Point Conception. The Cherry Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°59.00′ N. lat., 119°32.05′ W. long.;
(2) 32°59.00′ N. lat., 119°17.05′ W. long.;
(3) 32°46.00′ N. lat., 119°17.05′ W. long.;
(4) 32°46.00′ N. lat., 119°32.05′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 32°59.00′ N. lat., 119°32.05′ W. long.

(ii) *Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East*. The Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°41.15′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;
(2) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;
(3) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 117°50.00′ W. long.;
(4) 32°36.70′ N. lat., 117°50.00′ W. long.;
(5) 32°30.00′ N. lat., 117°53.50′ W. long.;
(6) 32°30.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;
(7) 32°40.49′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 32°41.15′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.

[71 FR 27422, May 11, 2006]

TABLE 1A. TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007 SPECIFICATIONS OF ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC), OPTIMUM YIELDS (OYS), HARVEST GUIDELINES (HGS) BY MANAGEMENT AREA(WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 1a. To Part 660, Subpart G - 2007 Specifications of Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Optimum Yields (OYs), Harvest Guidelines (HGs) by Management Area (weights in metric tons).

Species	ABC Specifications						OY b/	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreational
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
ROUNDFISH:									
Lingcod c/ north of 42° N. lat.	5,428		852			6,280	5,558		
south of 42° N. lat.							612		
Pacific Cod e/	3,200		d/			3,200	1,600	1,200	
Pacific Whiting f/	452,196					452,196	242,591		
Sablefish g/	6,210					6,210	5,934	5,362	
Cabezon h/ south of 42° N. lat.	d/		71		23	94	69	27	
FLATFISH:									
Dover sole i/	28,522					28,522	16,500		
English sole j/	6,237					6,237	6,237		
Petrale sole k/	1,397		1,628			3,025	2,499		
Arrowtooth flounder l/	5,800					5,800	5,800		
Starry Flounder m/	1,221					1,221	890		
Other flatfish n/	6,731					6,731	4,884		
ROCKFISH:									
Pacific Ocean Perch o/	900					900	150	111.3	
Shortbelly p/	13,900					13,900	13,900		
Widow q/	5,334					5,334	368	251.4	9.4
Canary r/	172					172	44	23.8	17.2
Chilipepper s/	d/			2,700		2,700	2,000		
Bocaccio t/	d/			602		602	218	80.2	66.3
Splitnose u/	d/			615		615	461		
Yellowtail v/	4,548			d/		4,548	4,548		

Table 1a. To Part 660, Subpart G - 2007 Specifications of ABCs, OYs, HGs by Management Area (weights in metric tons). - Continued

Species	ABC Specifications						OY b/	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC			
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception			Commercial	Recreational
ROCKFISH:									
Shortspine thornyhead w/ north of 34°27' N. lat.	2,476					2,476	1,634		
south of 34°27' N. lat.							421		
Longspine thornyhead x/ north of 34°27' N. lat.	3,907					3,907	2,220		
south of 34°27' N. lat.							476		
Cowcod y/ 36° to 40° 30 N. lat.	d/			19	--	19	4	3.1	0.3
south of 36° N. lat.	d/			--	17	17			
Darkblotched z/	456					456	290	259.8	
Yelloweye aa/	26					26	23	7.9	8.9
California Scorpionfish bb/					219	219	175	34	
Black cc/ north of 46°16' N. lat.	540					540	540		
south of 46°16' N. lat.			722			722	722		
Minor Rockfish dd/ north of 40° 10' N. lat.	3,680			--		3,680	2,270	2,181	89
Minor Rockfish ee/ south of 40° 10' N. lat.	--			3,403		3,403	1,904	1,418	486
Remaining Rockfish	1,612			1,105		--			
bank ff/	d/			350					
blackgill gg/	d/			292					
bocaccio north	318			--					
chilipepper north	32			--					
redstripe	576			d/					
sharpchin	307			45					
silvergrey	38			d/					

Table 1a. To Part 660, Subpart G - 2007 Specifications of ABCs, OYs, and HGs by Management Area (weights in metric tons). - Continued

Species	ABC Specifications						OY b/	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreational
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
splitnose north	242			--					
yellowmouth	99			d/					
yellowtail south	--			116					
Gopher	d/			302					
Other rockfish hh/	2,068			2,298		--			
SHARKS/SKATES/RATFISH/MORIDS/GRENADIERS/KELP GREENLING:									
Other fish ii/	2,500	7,000	1,200	3,900		14,600	7,300		

a/ ABCs apply to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area.

b/ Optimum Yields (OYs) and Harvest Guidelines (HGs) are specified as total catch values. Though presented as harvest guidelines, the recreational values for widow rockfish, bocaccio, and cowcod are catch estimates. A harvest guideline is a specified harvest target and not a quota. The use of this term may differ from the use of similar terms in state regulation.

c/ Lingcod- A coastwide lingcod stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The lingcod biomass was estimated to be at 64 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The ABC of 6,280 mt is a two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. Separate OYs are being adopted for the area north of 42° N. lat. and the area south of 42° N. lat. For that portion of the stock north of 42° N. lat. the OY of 5,558 mt is set equal to the ABC contribution for the area. The biomass in the area south of 42° N. lat. is estimated to be at 24 percent of the unfished biomass. As a precautionary measure, the OY for the southern portion of the stock is being set at 612 mt, which is lower than the ABC contribution for the area. An OY of 612 mt (equivalent to the 2006 OY) is expected to result in a biomass increase for the southern portion of the stock. The tribes do not have a specific allocation at this time, but are expected to take 30 mt of the commercial HG.

d/ "Other species", these species are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, these species are included in the harvest guidelines of "other fish", "other rockfish" or "remaining rockfish".

e/ Pacific Cod - The 3,200 mt ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area is based on historical landings data. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment. A tribal harvest guideline of 400 mt is deducted from the OY resulting in a commercial OY of 1,200 mt.

f/ Pacific whiting - The most recent stock assessment was prepared in February 2007, and the whiting biomass was estimated to be between 36 percent and 44 percent of its unfished biomass at the end of 2006 using the base model with catchability coefficient of q=1 and q=0.7, respectively. Model estimates applying the 40-10 harvest policy rule resulted in ABCs and OYs that were unsupportably high. The U.S.-Canada coastwide ABC of 612,068 mt is based on the q=1 assessment model. Per the U.S.-Canada agreement, the U.S. portion of the coastwide ABC is 73.88 percent, resulting in a U.S. ABC of 452,196 mt. The U.S.-Canada coastwide OY of 328,358 mt is based on the 2006 coastwide OY, with a 10 percent precautionary reduction. Per the U.S.-Canada agreement, the U.S. portion of the

coastwide OY is 73.88 percent, resulting in a U.S. OY of 242,591. The OY is reduced by 32,500 mt for the tribal allocation, and 2,000 mt for the estimated catch in non-groundfish fisheries, resulting in a commercial OY of 208,091 mt. The commercial OY is allocated between the sectors, with 42 percent (87,398 mt) going to the shore-based sector, 34 percent (70,751 mt) going to the catcher/processor sector, and 24 percent (49,942 mt) going to the mothership sector. Discards of whiting during the primary season fisheries are estimated and counted towards the OY inseason.

g/ Sablefish - A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The coastwide sablefish biomass was estimated to be at 35.2 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. Projections indicate that the biomass is increasing and will be near 42 percent of its unfished biomass by 2008. The coastwide ABC of 6,210 mt was based on the base-case assessment model with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The coastwide OY of 5,934 mt is based on the application of the 40-10 harvest policy and is a two year average OY for 2007 and 2008. To apportion fishery allocations for the area north of 36° N. lat., 96.45 percent of the coastwide OY (5,723 mt) is attributed to the northern area. The tribal allocation for the area north of 36° N. lat. is 572 mt (10 percent of the OY north of 36° N. lat), which is further reduced by 1.9 percent (10.9 mt) for discards. The tribal landed catch value is 561.4 mt.

h/ Cabezon was assessed south of 42° N. lat. in 2005. In 2005, the stock was estimated to be at 40 percent of its unfished biomass north of 34° 27' N. lat. and 28 percent of its unfished biomass south of 34° 27' N. lat. The biomass is projected to be increasing in the northern area and decreasing in the southern area. The ABC of 94 mt (71 mt for the northern portion of the stock and 23 mt for the southern portion of the stock) is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of F_{50}. The OY of 69 mt is a constant harvest level that is consistent with the application of a 60-20 harvest rate policy specified in the California Nearshore Management Plan.

i/ Dover sole was assessed north of 34° 27' N. lat. in 2005. The Dover sole biomass was estimated to be at 59.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 and is projected to be increasing. The ABC of 28,522 mt is based on the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of F_{40}. Because the stock is above B_{40} coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 16,500 mt, which is less than the ABC, is the MSY harvest level and is considerably larger than the coastwide catches in any recent years.

j/ A coastwide English sole stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 91.5 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005, but the stock biomass is believed to be declining. The ABC of 6,237 is a 2007-2008 two year average ABC based on the the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$, the OY was set equal to the ABC.

k/ A petrale sole stock assessment was prepared for 2005. In 2005 the petrale sole stock coastwide was estimated to be at 32 percent of its unfished biomass (34 percent in the northern assessment area and 29 percent in the southern assessment area). The petrale sole biomass is believed to be increasing. The ABC of 2,917 mt is based on the new assessment with a $F_{40\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. To derive the OY, the 40-10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas. As a precautionary measure, an additional 25 percent reduction was made in the OY contribution for the southern area due to assessment uncertainty. The OY of 2,499 mt is the average coastwide OY value for 2007 and 2008.

l/ Arrowtooth flounder was last assessed in 1993 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass, therefore the OY will be set equal to the ABC.

m/ Starry Flounder was assessed for the first time in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 (44 percent for the northern stock off Washington and Oregon, and 62 percent for the southern stock of California). The starry flounder biomass is believed to be declining, and will be below $B_{40\%}$. The starry flounder assessment was considered to be a data-poor assessment relative to other groundfish assessments. For 2007, the coastwide ABC of 1,221 mt is based on the new assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$ and is an average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is believed to be above $B_{40\%}$, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. To derive the OY, the 40-10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas then an additional 25 percent reduction was made due to assessment uncertainty. Starry flounder was previously managed as part of the "other flatfish" category. The OY of 890 mt is the average coastwide OY value for 2007 and 2008.

n/ "Other flatfish" are those flatfish species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. Starry flounder was assessed in 2005 and is

being removed from other flatfish complex beginning in 2007. The ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,731 mt is based on the highest landings for sanddabs (1995) and rex sole (1982) for the 1981-2003 period and on the average landings from the 1994-1998 period for the remaining other flatfish species. The OY of 4,884 mt is based on the ABC with a 25 percent precautionary adjustment for sanddabs and rex sole and a 50 percent precautionary adjustment for the remaining species.

o/ A POP stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 23.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 900 mt for the Vancouver-Columbia area was projected from the 2005 stock assessment and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 150 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2017 and an SPR harvest rate of 86.4 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.6 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

p/ Shortbelly rockfish remains an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. A 1989 stock assessment provided two alternative yield calculations of 13,900 mt and 47,000 mt. NMFS surveys have shown poor recruitment in most years since 1989, indicating low recent productivity and a naturally declining population in spite of low fishing pressure. The ABC and OY are therefore set at the low end of the range projected in the stock assessment, 13,900 mt.

q/ Widow rockfish was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be at 31.1 percent of its unfished biomass in 2004. The ABC of 5,334 mt is based on an $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 368 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2015 and an SPR rate of 95 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 46.1 mt of widow rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. For the Pacific whiting fishery, 200 mt is being set aside and will be managed with bycatch limits.

r/ A canary rockfish stock assessment was completed in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 9.4 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 172 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 44 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2063 and an SPR harvest rate of 88.7 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 5 mt of canary rockfish under the 2007 commercial HG, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. South of 42° N. lat., the canary rockfish recreational fishery HG is 9.0 mt and north of 42° N. lat., the canary rockfish recreational fishery HG 8.2 mt.

s/ Chilipepper rockfish was last assessed in 1998. The ABC (2,700 mt) for the Monterey-Conception area is based on a three year average projection from 1999-2001 with a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent the unfished biomass, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY is set at 2,000 mt to discourage fishing on chilipepper, which is taken with bocaccio. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species have reduced the availability of chilipepper rockfish to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2007 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (886 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,114 mt) of the commercial HG.

t/ A bocaccio stock assessment update and a rebuilding analysis were prepared in 2005. The bocaccio stock was estimated to be at 10.7 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 602 mt for the Monterey and Conception areas is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 218 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2026 and a SPR harvest rate of 77.7 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

u/ Splitnose rockfish - The ABC is 615 mt in the southern area (Monterey-Conception). The 461 mt OY for the southern area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. Because the harvest assumptions used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2007 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

v/ Yellowtail rockfish - A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2005 for the Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 4,548 mt is a 2 year average ABC for 2007 and 2008 and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 4,548 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold of $B_{40\%}$. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 539 mt of yellowtail rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

w/ Shortspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 63 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 2,476 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy and is the two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008. For that portion of the stock (66 percent of the biomass) north of Pt. Conception (34° 27' N. lat.), the OY of 1,634 mt was set at equal to the ABC because the stock is estimated to be above the precautionary threshold. For that portion of the stock south of Pt. Conception (34 percent of the biomass), the OY of 421 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 13 mt of shortspine thornyhead in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

x/ Longspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 3,907 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy and is the two year average OY for the 2007 and 2008 period. The OY is set equal to the ABC because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. Separate OYs are being established for the areas north and south of 34° 27' N. lat. (Point Conception). The OY for that portion of the stock in the northern area (79 percent)is set equal to the ABC. For that portion of the stock in the southern area (21 percent), the OY of 476 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 25 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

y/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be between 14 and 21 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of in the area south of 36° N. lat., the Conception area, is 17 mt and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The ABC for the Monterey area (19 mt) is based on average landings from 1993-1997. A OY of 4 mt is being set for the combined areas. The OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuilding of 2039 and an SPR harvest rate 90 percent. The OY is reduced by 0.1 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

z/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be at 16 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC is projected to be 456 mt and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. The OY of 290 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2011 and an SPR harvest rate of 64.1 percent in 2007. The OY is reduced by 3.8 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

aa/ Yelloweye rockfish was assessed in 2006 and is estimated to be at 17.7 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 26 mt coastwide ABC is based on the new stock assessment and an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The 23 mt OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2084 an SPR harvest rate of 55.4 percent in 2007. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch 2.3 mt of yelloweye rockfish of the commercial HG in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. South of 42° N. lat. the yelloweye rockfish recreational fishery HG is 2.1 mt and north of 42° N. lat. the yelloweye rockfish recreational fishery HG 6.8 mt.

bb/ California Scorpionfish south of 34° 27' N. lat. was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 219 mt is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is an average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 175 mt, which is lower than the ABC, reflects the highest historical catch levels.

cc/ Black rockfish was last assessed in 2003 for the Columbia and Eureka area and in 2000 for the Vancouver area. The ABC for the area north of 46°16' N. lat. is 540 mt and the ABC for the area south of 46°16' N. lat. is 722 mt which is the average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 period. Because of an overlap in the assessed areas between Cape Falcon and the Columbia River, projections from the 2000 stock assessment were adjusted downward by 12 percent to account for the overlap. The ABCs were derived using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent, the OYs were set equal to the ABCs. For the area north of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is

540 mt. The following tribal harvest guidelines are being set: 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) north of Cape Alava, WA (48°09.50' N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) between Destruction Island, WA (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17' N. lat.). For the area south of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is 722 mt. The black rockfish OY in the area south of 46°16' N. lat., is subdivided with separate HGs being set for the area north of 42° N. lat (419 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42° N. lat (303 mt/42 percent). For the southern area north of 42° N. lat., a range is presented for the recreational estimate (289-350 mt) and comercial HG (91 -111 mt). Specific values will be specified in the final rule. Of the 303 mt of black rockfish attributed to the area south of 42° N. lat., 168 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 135 mt.

dd/ Minor rockfish north includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Vancouver, Columbia, and Eureka areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish", which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and "other rockfish", which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,680 mt is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs plus the "other rockfish" ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continues to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain the total catch OY of 2,270 mt, the remaining rockfish ABC was reduced by 25 percent and other rockfish ABC was reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure to address limited stock assessment information. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 38 mt of minor rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

ee/ Minor rockfish south includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Monterey and Conception areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish" which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessment, and "other rockfish" which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,403 mt is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs plus the "other rockfish" ABCs. California scorpionfish is being removed from this category in 2007. Gopher rockfish is being moved from the "other rockfish" group to the remaining rockfish group in 2007. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. The remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish (see footnote gg). The other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The resulting minor rockfish OY is 1,904 mt.

ff/ Bank rockfish - The ABC is 350 mt which is based on a 2000 stock assessment for the Monterey and Conception areas. This stock contributes 263 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the south.

gg/ Blackgill rockfish in the Monterey and Conception areas was assessed in 2005 and is estimated to be at 50.6 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 292 mt for Monterey and Conception areas is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of F50% and is the two year average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 periods. This stock contributes 292 mt towards minor rockfish south.

hh/ "Other rockfish" includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302. California scorpionfish and gopher rockfish were assessed in 2005 and are being removed from this category. The California Scorpionfish contribution of 163 mt and the gopher rockfish contribution of 97 mt were removed from the ABC value. The ABC for the remaining species is based on the 1996 review of commercial Sebastes landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. These species have never been assessed quantitatively.

ii/ "Other fish" includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling and other groundfish species noted above in footnote d/.

[72 FR 19399, Apr. 18, 2007]

TABLE 1B TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007 OYS FOR MINOR ROCKFISH BY DEPTH SUBGROUPS (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Species	Total Catch ABC	Total Catch OY	Recreational HG	Commercial HG	Limited Entry HG		Open Access HG	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish North dd/ north of 40°10' N. lat.	3,680	2,270	89	2,181	2,000	91.7	181	8.3
Nearshore		142	79	63				

Species	Total Catch ABC	Total Catch OY	Recreational HG	Commercial HG	Limited Entry HG		Open Access HG	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Shelf		968	10	958				
Slope		1,160	0	1,160				
Minor Rockfish South ee/	3,403	1,904	486	1,418	790	55.7	628	44.3
Nearshore		564	426	138				
Shelf		714	60	654				
Slope		626	0	626				

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 1C TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007 OPEN ACCESS AND LIMITED ENTRY ALLOCATIONS BY SPECIES OR SPECIES GROUP (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Species	Commercial Total Catch HGs	Commercial Total Catch HGs			
		Limited Entry		Open Access	
		Mt	%	Mt	%
Lingcod north of 42° N. lat. south of 42° N. lat.	--	--	81.0	--	19.0
Sablefish jj/ north of 36° N. lat.	5,151	4,667	90.6	484	9.4
Widow kk/	251.4	--	97.0	--	3.0
Canary kk/	23	--	87.7	--	12.3
Chilipepper	2,000	1,114	55.7	886	44.3
Bocaccio kk/	80.2	--	55.7	--	44.3
Yellowtail	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
Shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N. lat.	1,634	1,193	99.7	441	0.27
Minor Rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	2,181	2,000	91.7	181	8.3
south of 40°10' N. lat.	1,418	790	55.7	628	44.3

a/ ABCs apply to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area.

b/ Optimum Yields (OYs) and Harvest Guidelines (HGs) are specified as total catch values. Though presented as harvest guidelines, the recreational values for widow rockfish, bocaccio, and cowcod are catch estimates. A harvest guideline is a specified harvest target and not a quota. The use of this term may differ from the use of similar terms in state regulation.

c/ Lingcod- A coastwide lingcod stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The lingcod biomass was estimated to be at 64 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The ABC of 6,280 mt is a two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. Separate OYs are being adopted for the area north of 42° N. lat. and the area south of 42° N. lat. For that portion of the stock north of 42° N. lat. the OY of 5,558 mt is set equal to the ABC contribution for the area. The biomass in the area south of 42° N. lat. is estimated to be at 24 percent of the unfished biomass. As a precautionary measure, the OY for the southern portion of the stock is being set at 612 mt, which is lower than the ABC contribution for the area. An OY of 612 mt (equivalent to the 2006 OY) is expected to result in a biomass increase for the southern portion of the stock. The tribes do not have a specific allocation at this time, but are expected to take 30 mt of the commercial HG.

d/ "Other species", these species are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, these species are included in the harvest guidelines of "other fish", "other rockfish" or "remaining rockfish".

e/ Pacific Cod - The 3,200 mt ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area is based on historical landings data. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment. A tribal harvest guideline of 400 mt is deducted from the OY resulting in a commercial OY of 1,200 mt.

f/ Pacific whiting - Final adoption of the Pacific whiting ABC and OY have been deferred until the Council's March 2007 meeting. Therefore, table 1a contains the ABC and OY range considered in the EIS and under the proposed rule. It is anticipated that a new assessment will be available in early 2007 and the results will be used to set the 2007 ABC and OY. The final ABC and OY will be published as a separate action following the Council's recommendation at its March 2007 meeting.

g/ Sablefish - A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The coastwide sablefish biomass was estimated to be at 35.2 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. Projections indicate that the biomass is increasing and will be near 42 percent of its unfished biomass by 2008. The coastwide ABC of 6,210 mt was based on the base-case assessment model with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The coastwide OY of 5,934 mt is based on the application of the 40-10 harvest policy and is a two year average OY for 2007 and 2008. To apportion fishery allocations for the area north of 36° N. lat., 96.45 percent of the coastwide OY (5,723 mt) is attributed to the northern area. The tribal allocation for the area north of 36° N. lat. is 572 mt (10 percent of the OY north of 36° N. lat), which is further reduced by 1.9 percent (10.9 mt) for discards. The tribal landed catch value is 561.4 mt.

h/ Cabezon was assessed south of 42° N. lat. in 2005. In 2005, the stock was estimated to be at 40 percent of its unfished biomass north of 34° 27' N. lat. and 28 percent of its unfished biomass south of 34° 27' N. lat. The biomass is projected to be increasing in the northern area and decreasing in the southern area. The ABC of 94 mt (71 mt for the northern portion of the stock and 23 mt for the southern portion of the stock) is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 69 mt is a constant harvest level that is consistent with the application of a 60-20 harvest rate policy specified in the California Nearshore Management Plan.

i/ Dover sole was assessed north of 34° 27′ N. lat. in 2005. The Dover sole biomass was estimated to be at 59.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 and is projected to be increasing. The ABC of 28,522 mt is based on the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 16,500 mt, which is less than the ABC, is the MSY harvest level and is considerably larger than the coastwide catches in any recent years.

j/ A coastwide English sole stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 91.5 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005, but the stock biomass is believed to be declining. The ABC of 6,237 is a 2007-2008 two year average ABC based on the the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$, the OY was set equal to the ABC.

k/ A petrale sole stock assessment was prepared for 2005. In 2005 the petrale sole stock coastwide was estimated to be at 32 percent of its unfished biomass (34 percent in the northern assessment area and 29 percent in the southern assessment area). The petrale sole biomass is believed to be increasing. The ABC of 2,917 mt is based on the new assessment with a $F_{40\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. To derive the OY, the 40-10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas. As a precautionary measure, an additional 25 percent reduction was made in the OY contribution for the southern area due to assessment uncertainty. The OY of 2,499 mt is the average coastwide OY value for 2007 and 2008.

l/ Arrowtooth flounder was last assessed in 1993 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass, therefore the OY will be set equal to the ABC.

m/ Starry Flounder was assessed for the first time in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 (44 percent for the northern stock off Washington and Oregon, and 62 percent for the southern stock of California). The starry flounder biomass is believed to be declining, and will be below $B_{40\%}$. The starry flounder assessment was considered to be a data-poor assessment relative to other groundfish assessments. For 2007, the coastwide ABC of 1,221 mt is based on the new assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$ and is an average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is believed to be above $B_{40\%}$, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. To derive the OY, the 40-10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas then an additional 25 percent reduction was made due to assessment uncertainty. Starry flounder was previously managed as part of the ″other flatfish″ category. The OY of 890 mt is the average coastwide OY value for 2007 and 2008.

n/ ″Other flatfish″ are those flatfish species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. Starry flounder was assessed in 2005 and is being removed from other flatfish complex beginning in 2007. The ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,731 mt is based on the highest landings for sanddabs (1995) and rex sole (1982) for the 1981-2003 period and on the average landings from the 1994-1998 period for the remaining other flatfish species. The OY of 4,884 mt is based on the ABC with a 25 percent precautionary adjustment for sanddabs and rex sole and a 50 percent precautionary adjustment for the remaining species.

o/ A POP stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 23.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 900 mt for the Vancouver-Columbia area was projected from the 2005 stock assessment and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 150 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2017 and an SPR harvest rate of 86.4 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.6 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

p/ Shortbelly rockfish remains an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. A 1989 stock assessment provided two alternative yield calculations of 13,900 mt and 47,000 mt. NMFS surveys have shown poor recruitment in most years since 1989, indicating low recent productivity and a naturally declining population in spite of low fishing pressure. The ABC and OY are therefore set at the low end of the range projected in the stock assessment, 13,900 mt.

q/ Widow rockfish was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be at 31.1 percent of its unfished biomass in 2004. The ABC of 5,334 mt is based on an $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 368 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2015 and an SPR rate of 95 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 46.1 mt of widow rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. For the Pacific whiting fishery, 200 mt is being set aside and will be managed with bycatch limits.

r/ A canary rockfish stock assessment was completed in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 9.4 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 172 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 44 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2063 and an SPR harvest rate of 88.7 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 5 mt of canary rockfish under the 2007 commercial HG, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. South of 42° N. lat., the canary rockfish recreational fishery HG is 9.0 mt and north of 42° N. lat., the canary rockfish recreational fishery HG 8.2 mt.

s/ Chilipepper rockfish was last assessed in 1998. The ABC (2,700 mt) for the Monterey-Conception area is based on a three year average projection from 1999-2001 with a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent the unfished biomass, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY is set at 2,000 mt to discourage fishing on chilipepper, which is taken with bocaccio. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species have reduced the availability of chilipepper rockfish to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2007 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (886 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,114 mt) of the commercial HG.

t/ A bocaccio stock assessment update and a rebuilding analysis were prepared in 2005. The bocaccio stock was estimated to be at 10.7 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 602 mt for the Monterey and Conception areas is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 218 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2026 and a SPR harvest rate of 77.7 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

u/ Splitnose rockfish - The ABC is 615 mt in the southern area (Monterey-Conception). The 461 mt OY for the southern area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. Because the harvest assumptions used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2007 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

v/ Yellowtail rockfish - A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2005 for the Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 4,548 mt is a 2 year average ABC for 2007 and 2008 and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 4,548 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold of $B_{40\%}$. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 539 mt of yellowtail rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

w/ Shortspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 63 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 2,476 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy and is the two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008. For that portion of the stock (66 percent of the biomass) north of Pt. Conception (34° 27′ N. lat.), the OY of 1,634 mt was set at equal to the ABC because the stock is estimated to be above the precautionary threshold. For that portion of the stock south of Pt. Conception (34 percent of the biomass), the OY of 421 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 13 mt of shortspine thornyhead in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

x/ Longspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 3,907 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy and is the two year average OY for the 2007 and 2008 period. The OY is set equal to the ABC because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. Separate OYs are being established for the areas north and south of 34° 27' N. lat. (Point Conception). The OY for that portion of the stock in the northern area (79 percent)is set equal to the ABC. For that portion of the stock in the southern area (21 percent), the OY of 476 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 25 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

y/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be between 14 and 21 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of in the area south of 36° N. lat., the Conception area, is 17 mt and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The ABC for the Monterey area (19 mt) is based on average landings from 1993-1997. A OY of 4 mt is being set for the combined areas. The OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuilding of 2039 and an SPR harvest rate 90 percent. The OY is reduced by 0.1 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

z/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be at 16 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC is projected to be 456 mt and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 290 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2011 and an SPR harvest rate of 64.1 percent in 2007. The OY is reduced by 3.8 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

aa/ Yelloweye rockfish was assessed in 2006 and is estimated to be at 17.7 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 26 mt coastwide ABC is based on the new stock assessment and an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The 23 mt OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2084 an SPR harvest rate of 55.4 percent in 2007. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch 2.3 mt of yelloweye rockfish of the commercial HG in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. South of 42° N. lat. the yelloweye rockfish recreational fishery HG is 2.1 mt and north of 42° N. lat. the yelloweye rockfish recreational fishery HG 6.8 mt.

bb/ California Scorpionfish south of 34° 27' N. lat. was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 219 mt is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is an average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 175 mt, which is lower than the ABC, reflects the highest historical catch levels.

cc/ Black rockfish was last assessed in 2003 for the Columbia and Eureka area and in 2000 for the Vancouver area. The ABC for the area north of 46°16' N. lat. is 540 mt and the ABC for the area south of 46°16' N. lat. is 722 mt which is the average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 period. Because of an overlap in the assessed areas between Cape Falcon and the Columbia River, projections from the 2000 stock assessment were adjusted downward by 12 percent to account for the overlap. The ABCs were derived using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent, the OYs were set equal to the ABCs. For the area north of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is 540 mt. The following tribal harvest guidelines are being set: 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) north of Cape Alava, WA (48° 09.50' N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) between Destruction Island, WA (47° 40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46° 38.17' N. lat.). For the area south of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is 722 mt. The black rockfish OY in the area south of 46°16' N. lat., is subdivided with separate HGs being set for the area north of 42° N. lat (419 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42° N. lat (303 mt/42 percent). For the southern area north of 42° N. lat., a range is presented for the recreational estimate (289-350 mt) and comercial HG (91 -111 mt). Specific values will be specified in the final rule. Of the 303 mt of black rockfish attributed to the area south of 42° N. lat., 168 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 135 mt.

dd/ Minor rockfish north includes the ″remaining rockfish″ and ″other rockfish″ categories in the Vancouver, Columbia, and Eureka areas combined. These species include ″remaining rockfish″, which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and ″other rockfish″, which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,680 mt is the sum of the individual ″remaining rockfish″ ABCs plus the ″other rockfish″ ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continues to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain the total catch OY of 2,270 mt, the remaining rockfish ABC was reduced by 25 percent and other rockfish ABC was reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure to address limited stock assessment information. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 38 mt of minor rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

ee/ Minor rockfish south includes the ″remaining rockfish″ and ″other rockfish″ categories in the Monterey and Conception areas combined. These species include ″remaining rockfish″ which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessment, and ″other rockfish″ which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,403 mt is the sum of the individual ″remaining rockfish″ ABCs plus the ″other rockfish″ ABCs. California scorpionfish is being removed from this category in 2007. Gopher rockfish is being moved from the ″other rockfish″ group to the remaining rockfish group in 2007. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. The remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish (see footnote gg). The other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The resulting minor rockfish OY is 1,904 mt.

ff/ Bank rockfish - The ABC is 350 mt which is based on a 2000 stock assessment for the Monterey and Conception areas. This stock contributes 263 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the south.

gg/ Blackgill rockfish in the Monterey and Conception areas was assessed in 2005 and is estimated to be at 50.6 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 292 mt for Monterey and Conception areas is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is the two year average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 periods. This stock contributes 292 mt towards minor rockfish south.

hh/ ″Other rockfish″ includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302. California scorpionfish and gopher rockfish were assessed in 2005 and are being removed from this category. The California Scorpionfish contribution of 163 mt and the gopher rockfish contribution of 97 mt were removed from the ABC value. The ABC for the remaining species is based on the 1996 review of commercial Sebastes landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. These species have never been assessed quantitatively.

ii/ ″Other fish″ includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling and other groundfish species noted above in footnote [d].

jj/ Sablefish allocation north of 36° N. lat. - The limited entry allocation is further divided with 58 percent allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent allocated to the fixed-gear fishery.

kk/ Specific open access/limited entry allocations have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks.

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 2A. TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2008, AND BEYOND, SPECIFICATIONS OF ABCS, OYS, AND HGS, BY MANAGEMENT AREA (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Species	ABC Specifications						OY b/	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreational
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
ROUNDFISH:									
Lingcod c/ north of 42°N. lat.	5,428		852			6,280	5,558		
south of 42°N. lat.							612		
Pacific Cod e/	3,200		d/			3,200	1,600	1,200	
Pacific Whiting f/	244,425 - 733,275					244,425-733,275	134,534-403,604		
Sablefish g/	6,058					6,058	5,934	5,362	
Cabezon h/ south of 42° N. lat.	d/		71		23	94	69	27	
FLATFISH:									
Dover sole i/	28,442					28,442	16,500		
English sole j/	6,237					6,237	6,237		
Petrale sole k/	1,475		1,444			2,919	2,499		
Arrowtooth flounder l/	5,800					5,800	5,800		
Starry Flounder m/	1,221					1,221	890		
Other flatfish n/	6,731					6,731	4,884		
ROCKFISH:									
Pacific Ocean Perch o/	911					911	150	111.3	
Shortbelly p/	13,900					13,900	13,900		
Widow q/	5,144					5,144	368	251.4	9.4
Canary r/	179					179	44	23.8	17.2
Chilipepper s/	d/			2,700		2,700	2,000		
Bocaccio t/	d/			618		618	218	80.2	66.3
Splitnose u/	d/			615		615	461		
Yellowtail v/	4,548			d/		4,548	4,548		
Shortspine thornyhead w/ north of 34°27' N. lat.	2,476					2,476	1,634		
south of 34°27' N. lat.							421		
Longspine thornyhead x/ north of 34°27' N. lat.	3,907					3,907	2,220		
south of 34°27' N. lat.							476		
Cowcod y/ 36° to 40° 30' N. lat.	d/			19	--	19	4	3.1	0.3

Species	ABC Specifications						OY b/	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreational
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
south of 36° N. lat.	d/			--	17	17			
Darkblotched z/							290	259.8	
Yelloweye aa/							20	7.8	8.9
California Scorpionfish bb/					219	219	175	34	
Black cc/ north of 46°16' N. lat.	540					540	540		
south of 46°16' N. lat.			722			722	722		
Minor Rockfish dd/ north of 40°10′ N. lat.	3,680			--		3,680	2,270	2,181	89
Minor Rockfish ee/ south of 40°10′ N. lat.	--			3,403		3,403	1,904	1,418	486
Remaining Rockfish	1,612			1,105		--			
bank ff/	d/			350					
blackgill gg/	d/			292					
bocaccio north	318			--					
chilipepper north	32			--					
redstripe	576			d/					
sharpchin	307			45					
silvergrey	38			d/					
splitnose north	242			--					
yellowmouth	99			d/					
yellowtail south	--			116					
Gopher	d/			302					
Other rockfish hh/	2,068			2,298		--			
SHARKS/SKATES/RATFISH/MORIDS/GRENADIERS/KELP GREENLING:									
Other fish ii/	2,500	7,000	1,200	3,900		14,600	7,300		

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 2B. TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2008, AND BEYOND, HARVEST GUIDELINES FOR MINOR ROCKFISH BY DEPTH SUB-GROUPS (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Species	Total Catch ABC	Total Catch OY	Recreational HG	Commercial HG	Limited Entry HG		Open Access HG	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish North dd/	3,680	2,270	89	2,181	2,000	91.7	181	8.3
Nearshore		142	79	63				
Shelf		968	10	958				
Slope		1,160	0	1,160				
Minor Rockfish South ee/	3,403	1,904	486	1,418	790	55.7	628	44.3
Nearshore		564	426	138				
Shelf		714	60	654				
Slope		626	0	626				

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 2C TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2008, AND BEYOND, OPEN ACCESS AND LIMITED ENTRY ALLOCATIONS BY SPECIES OR SPECIES GROUP (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Species	Commercial Total Catch HGs	Commercial Total Catch HGs			
		Limited Entry		Open Access	
		Mt	%	Mt	%
Lingcod north of 42° N. lat. south of 42° N. lat.	--	--	81.0	--	19.0
Sablefish jj/ north of 36° N. lat.	5,151	4,667	90.6	484	9.4
Widow kk/	251.4	--	97.0	--	3.0
Canary kk/	23	--	87.7	--	12.3
Chilipepper	2,000	1,114	55.7	886	44.3
Bocaccio kk/	80.2	--	55.7	--	44.3
Yellowtail	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
Shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N. lat.	1,634	1,193	99.7	441	0.27
Minor Rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	2,181	2,000	91.7	181	8.3
south of 40°10' N. lat.	1,418	790	55.7	628	44.3

a/ ABCs apply to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area.

b/ Optimum Yields (OYs) and Harvest Guidelines (HGs) are specified as total catch values. Though presented as harvest guidelines, the recreational values for widow rockfish, bocaccio, and cowcod are catch estimates. A harvest guideline is a specified harvest target and not a quota. The use of this term may differ from the use of similar terms in state regulation.

c/ Lingcod- A coastwide lingcod stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The lingcod biomass was estimated to be at 64 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The ABC of 6,280 mt is a two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. Separate OYs are being adopted for the area north of 42° N. lat. and the area south of 42° N. lat. For that portion of the stock north of 42° N. lat. the OY of 5,558 mt is set equal to the ABC contribution for the area. The biomass in the area south of 42° N. lat. is estimated to be at 24 percent of the unfished biomass. As a precautionary measure, the OY for the southern portion of the stock is being set at 612 mt, which is lower than the ABC contribution for the area. An OY of 612 mt (equivalent to the 2006 OY) is expected to result in a biomass increase for the southern portion of the stock. The tribes do not have a specific allocation at this time, but are expected to take 30 mt of the commercial HG.

d/ "Other species", these species are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, these species are included in the harvest guidelines of "other fish", "other rockfish" or "remaining rockfish".

e/ Pacific Cod - The 3,200 mt ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area is based on historical landings data. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment. A tribal harvest guideline of 400 mt is deducted from the OY resulting in a commercial OY of 1,200 mt.

f/ Pacific whiting - Final adoption of the Pacific whiting ABC and OY have been deferred until the Council's March 2008 meeting. Therefore, table 1a contains the ABC and OY range considered in the EIS and under the proposed rule. It is anticipated that a new assessment will be available in early 2008 and the results will be used to set the 2008 ABC and OY. The final ABC and OY will be published as a separate action following the Council's recommendation at its March 2008 meeting.

g/ Sablefish - A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The coastwide sablefish biomass was estimated to be at 35.2 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. Projections indicate that the biomass is increasing and will be near 42 percent of its unfished biomass by 2008. The coastwide ABC of 6,058 mt was based on the base-case assessment model with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The coastwide OY of 5,934 mt is based on the application of the 40-10 harvest policy and is a two year average OY for 2007 and 2008. To apportion fishery allocations for the area north of 36° N. lat., 96.45 percent of the coastwide OY (5,723 mt) is attributed to the northern area. The tribal allocation for the area north of 36° N. lat. is 572 mt (10 percent of the OY north of 36° N. lat), which is further reduced by 1.9 percent (10.9 mt) for discards. The tribal landed catch value is 561.4 mt.

h/ Cabezon south of 42° N. lat. was assessed in 2005. In 2005, the Cabazon stock was estimated to be at 40 percent of its unfished biomass north of 34° 27' N. lat. and 28 percent of its unfished biomass south of 34° 27' N. lat. The stock biomass is projected to be increasing in the northern area and decreasing in the southern area. The ABC of 94 mt (71 mt for the northern portion of the stock and 23 mt for the southern portion of the stock) is based on a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 69 mt is a constant harvest level that is consistent with the application of a 60-20 harvest rate policy specified in the California Nearshore Management Plan.

i/ Dover sole was assessed north of 34° 27' N. lat. in 2005. The Dover sole biomass was estimated to be at 59.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 and is projected to be increasing. The ABC of 28,522 mt is based on the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 16,500 mt, which is less than the ABC, is the MSY harvest level and is considerably larger than the coastwide catches in any recent years.

j/ A coastwide English sole stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 91.5 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005, but the stock biomass is believed to be declining. The ABC of 6,237 is a two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008 based on the the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of F40%. Because the stock is above $BF_{40\%}$, the OY was set equal to the ABC.

k/ A petrale sole stock assessment was prepared for 2005. In 2005 the petrale sole stock coastwide was estimated to be at 32 percent of its unfished biomass (34 percent in the northern assessment area and 29 percent in the southern assessment area). The petrale sole biomass is believed to be increasing. The ABC of 2,917 mt is based on the new assessment with a $F_{40\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. To derive the OY, the 40-10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas. As a precautionary measure, an additional 25 percent reduction was made in the OY contribution for the southern area due to assessment uncertainty. The OY of 2,499 mt is the average coastwide OY value for 2007 and 2008.

l/ Arrowtooth flounder was last assessed in 1993 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass, therefore the OY will be set equal to the ABC.

m/ Starry Flounder was assessed for the first time in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 (44 percent for the northern stock off Washington and Oregon, and 62 percent for the southern stock of California). The starry flounder biomass is believed to be declining, and will be below $B_{40\%}$. The starry flounder assessment was considered to be a data-poor assessment relative to other groundfish assessments. For 2007, the coastwide ABC of 1,221 mt is based on the new assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$ and is an average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is believed to be above $B_{40\%}$, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. To derive the OY, the 40-10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas then an additional 25 percent reduction was made due to assessment uncertainty. Starry flounder was previously managed as part of the ″other flatfish″ category. The OY of 890 mt is the average coastwide OY value for 2007 and 2008.

n/ ″Other flatfish″ are those flatfish species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. Starry flounder was assessed in 2005 and is being removed from other flatfish complex beginning in 2007. The ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,731 mt is based on the highest landings for sanddabs (1995) and rex sole (1982) for the 1981-2003 period and on the average landings from the 1994-1998 period for the remaining other flatfish species. The OY of 4,884 mt is based on the ABC with a 25 percent precautionary adjustment for sanddabs and rex sole and a 50 percent precautionary adjustment for the remaining species.

o/ A POP stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 23.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 900 mt for the Vancouver-Columbia area was projected from the 2005 stock assessment and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 150 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2017 and an SPR harvest rate of 86.4 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.6 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

p/ Shortbelly rockfish remains an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. A 1989 stock assessment provided two alternative yield calculations of 13,900 mt and 47,000 mt. NMFS surveys have shown poor recruitment in most years since 1989, indicating low recent productivity and a naturally declining population in spite of low fishing pressure. The ABC and OY are therefore set at the low end of the range projected in the stock assessment, 13,900 mt.

q/ Widow rockfish was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be at 31.1 percent of its unfished biomass in 2004. The ABC of 5,334 mt is based on an $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 368 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2015 and an SPR rate of 95 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 46.1 mt of widow rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. For the Pacific whiting fishery, 200 mt is being set aside and will be managed with bycatch limits.

r/ A canary rockfish stock assessment was completed in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 9.4 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 172 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 44 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2063 and an SPR harvest rate of 88.7 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 5 mt of canary rockfish under the 2007 commercial HG, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. South of 42° N. lat., the canary rockfish recreational fishery HG is 9.0 mt and north of 42° N. lat., the canary rockfish recreational fishery HG 8.2 mt.

s/ Chilipepper rockfish was last assessed in 1998. The ABC (2,700 mt) for the Monterey-Conception area is based on a three year average projection from 1999-2001 with a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent the unfished biomass, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY is set at 2,000 mt to discourage fishing on chilipepper, which is taken with bocaccio. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species have reduced the availability of chilipepper rockfish to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2007 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (886 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,114 mt) of the commercial HG.

t/ A bocaccio stock assessment update and a rebuilding analysis were prepared in 2005. The bocaccio stock was estimated to be at 10.7 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 618 mt for the Monterey and Conception areas is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 218 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2026 and a SPR harvest rate of 77.7 percent. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

u/ Splitnose rockfish - The ABC is 615 mt in the southern area (Monterey-Conception). The 461 mt OY for the southern area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. Because the harvest assumptions used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2008 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

v/ Yellowtail rockfish - A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2005 for the Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 4,548 mt is a 2 year average ABC for 2007 and 2008 and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 4,548 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold of $B_{40\%}$. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 539 mt of yellowtail rockfish in 2007, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 539 mt of yellowtail rockfish in 2008, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

w/ Shortspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 63 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 2,476 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy and is the two year average ABC for 2007 and 2008. For that portion of the stock (66 percent of the biomass) north of Pt. Conception (34° 27' N. lat.), the OY of 1,634 mt was set at equal to the ABC because the stock is estimated to be above the precautionary threshold. For that portion of the stock south of Pt. Conception (34 percent of the biomass), the OY of 421 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 13 mt of shortspine thornyhead in 2008, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

x/ Longspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 3,907 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy and is the two year average OY for the 2007 and 2008 period. The OY is set equal to the ABC because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. Separate OYs are being established for the areas north and south of 34° 27' N. lat. (Point Conception). The OY for that portion of the stock in the northern area (79 percent)is set equal to the ABC. For that portion of the stock in the southern area (21 percent), the OY of 476 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 25 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

y/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be between 14 and 21 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of in the area south of 36° N. lat., the Conception area, is 17 mt and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The ABC for the Monterey area (19 mt) is based on average landings from 1993-1997. A OY of 4 mt is being set for the combined areas. The OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuilding of 2039 and an SPR harvest rate 90.0 percent. The OY is reduced by 0.1 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

z/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be at 16 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC is projected to be 487 mt and is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 330 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2011 and an SPR harvest rate of 60.7 percent in 2008. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity.

aa/ Yelloweye rockfish was assessed in 2006 and is estimated to be at 17.7 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 26 mt coastwide ABC is based on the new stock assessment and an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The 20 mt OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2084 an SPR harvest rate of 60.8 percent in 2008. The OY is reduced by 3.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch 2.3 mt of yelloweye rockfish of the commercial HG in 2008, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. South of 42° N. lat. the yelloweye rockfish recreational fishery HG is 2.1 mt and north of 42° N. lat. the yelloweye rockfish recreational fishery HG 6.8 mt.

bb/ California Scorpionfish south of 34° 27' N. lat. was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 219 mt is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is an average ABC for 2007 and 2008. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 175 mt, which is lower than the ABC, reflects the highest historical catch levels.

cc/ Black rockfish was last assessed in 2003 for the Columbia and Eureka area and in 2000 for the Vancouver area. The ABC for the area north of 46°16' N. lat. is 540 mt and the ABC for the area south of 46°16' N. lat. is 722 mt which is the average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 period. Because of an overlap in the assessed areas between Cape Falcon and the Columbia River, projections from the 2000 stock assessment were adjusted downward by 12 percent to account for the overlap. The ABCs were derived using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent, the OYs were set equal to the ABCs. For the area north of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is 540 mt. The following tribal harvest guidelines are being set: 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) north of Cape Alava, WA (48° 09.50' N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) between Destruction Island, WA (47° 40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46° 38.17' N. lat.). For the area south of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is 722 mt. The black rockfish OY in the area south of 46°16' N. lat., is subdivided with separate HGs being set for the area north of 42° N. lat (419 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42° N. lat (303 mt/42 percent). For the southern area north of 42° N. lat., a range is presented for the recreational estimate (289-350 mt) and comercial HG (91 -111 mt). Specific values will be specified in the final rule. Of the 303 mt of black rockfish attributed to the area south of 42° N. lat., 168 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 135 mt.

dd/ Minor rockfish north includes the ″remaining rockfish″ and ″other rockfish″ categories in the Vancouver, Columbia, and Eureka areas combined. These species include ″remaining rockfish″, which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and ″other rockfish″, which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,680 mt is the sum of the individual ″remaining rockfish″ ABCs plus the ″other rockfish″ ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continues to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain the total catch OY of 2,270 mt, the remaining rockfish ABC was reduced by 25 percent and other rockfish ABC was reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure to address limited stock assessment information. Tribal vessels are estimated to catch about 38 mt of minor rockfish in 2008, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

ee/ Minor rockfish south includes the ″remaining rockfish″ and ″other rockfish″ categories in the Monterey and Conception areas combined. These species include ″remaining rockfish″ which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessment, and ″other rockfish″ which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,403 mt is the sum of the individual ″remaining rockfish″ ABCs plus the ″other rockfish″ ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. The remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish (see footnote gg). The other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The resulting minor rockfish OY is 1,904 mt.

ff/ Bank rockfish - The ABC is 350 mt which is based on a 2000 stock assessment for the Monterey and Conception areas. This stock contributes 263 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the south.

gg/ Blackgill rockfish in the Monterey and Conception areas was assessed in 2005 and is estimated to be at 49.9 percent of its unfished biomass in 2008. The ABC of 292 mt for Monterey and Conception areas is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is the two year average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 periods. This stock contributes 292 mt towards minor rockfish south.

hh/ ″Other rockfish″ includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302. California scorpionfish and gopher rockfish were assessed in 2005 and are being removed from this category. The California Scorpionfish contribution of 163 mt and the gopher rockfish contribution of 97 mt were removed from the ABC value. The ABC for the remaining species is based on the 1996 review of commercial Sebastes landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. These species have never been assessed quantitatively.

ii/ ″Other fish″ includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling and other groundfish species noted above in footnote d/.

jj/ Specific open access/limited entry allocations have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks.

kk/ Sablefish allocation north of 36° N. lat. - The limited entry allocation is further divided with 58 percent allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent allocated to the fixed-gear fishery.

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 3 (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007–2008 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY TRAWL GEAR NORTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 3 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2007-2008 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 062007

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
North of 48°10.00' N. lat.	75 fm - modified 250 fm [7/]	75 fm - 250 fm	shore - 150 fm		shore - 200 fm	shore - modified 200 fm [7/]
48°10.00' N. lat. - 46°38.17' N. lat.			75 fm - 150 fm		75 fm - 200 fm	75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]
46°38.17' N. lat. - 46°16.00 N. lat.			60 fm -150 fm		60 fm -200 fm	75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]
46°16.00 N. lat. - 45°03.83 N. lat			75 fm - 150 fm	75 fm - 200 fm		75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]
45°03.83' N. lat. - 43°20.83' N. lat.			75 fm - 200 fm			75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]
43°20.83' N. lat. - 42°40.50' N. lat.			shore - 200fm			shore - modified 200 fm [7/]
42°40.50' N lat -40°10.00' N. lat.			75 fm - 200 fm			75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]

Selective flatfish trawl gear is required shoreward of the RCA; all trawl gear (large footrope, selective flatfish trawl, and small footrope trawl gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA Large footrope trawl gear is prohibited shoreward of the RCA. Midwater trawl gear is permitted only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season.

See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).

State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.

1	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	4,000 lb/ 2 months		1,500 lb/ 2 months		
2	**Pacific ocean perch**	3,000 lb/ 2 months				
3	**DTS complex**					
4	Sablefish					
5	large & small footrope gear	13,000 lb/ 2 months		15,000 lb/ 2 months		13,000 lb/ 2 months
6	selective flatfish trawl gear	5,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	5,000 lb/ 2 months		
7	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	5,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	5,000 lb/ 2 months		
8	Longspine thornyhead					
9	large & small footrope gear	22,000 lb/ 2 months			25,000 lb/ 2 months	
10	selective flatfish trawl gear	3,000 lb/ 2 months				
11	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	3,000 lb/ 2 months				
12	Shortspine thornyhead					
13	large & small footrope gear	7,500 lb/ 2 months		10,000 lb/ 2 months		
14	selective flatfish trawl gear	3,000 lb/ 2 months				
15	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	3,000 lb/ 2 months				
16	Dover sole					
17	large & small footrope gear	80,000 lb/ 2 months		60,000 lb/ 2 months		80,000 lb/ 2 months
18	selective flatfish trawl gear	40,000 lb/ 2 months		38,000 lb/ 2 months		25,000 lb/ 2 months
19	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	40,000 lb/ 2 months		38,000 lb/ 2 months		25,000 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 3 (North)

Table 3 (North). Continued

20	**Whiting**					TABLE 3 (North) con't
21	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED. -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED.				
22	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip. -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip. -- After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip.				
23	**Flatfish** (except Dover sole)					
24	Arrowtooth flounder					
25	large & small footrope gear	100,000 lb/ 2 months	Arrowtooth included within other flatfish limits - - see below			
26	selective flatfish trawl gear	90,000 lb/ 2 months				
27	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	90,000 lb/ 2 months				
28	Other flatfish [3/], English sole, starry flounder, & Petrale sole					
29	large & small footrope gear for Other flatfish [3/], English sole, & starry flounder	110,000 lb/ 2 months	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 30,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	110,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 20,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		110,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth)
30	large & small footrope gear for Petrale sole	50,000 lb/ 2 months				30,000 lb/ 2 months
31	selective flatfish trawl gear for Other flatfish [3/], English sole, & starry flounder	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 16,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	70,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 20,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	70,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 15,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 8,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
32	selective flatfish trawl gear for Petrale sole					
33	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 16,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	70,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 20,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	70,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 15,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth), no more than 8,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
34	**Minor shelf rockfish [1/], Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye rockfish**					
35	midwater trawl for Widow rockfish	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED. -- During primary whiting season: In trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting, combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb/ trip, cumulative widow limit of 1,500 lb/ month. Mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for primary whiting season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED.				
36	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months				
37	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month		1,000 lb/ month, no more than 200 lb/ month of which may be yelloweye rockfish		300 lb/ month
38	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	300 lb/ month		300 lb/ 2 months, no more than 200 lb/ month of which may be yelloweye rockfish		300 lb/ month

Table 3 (North). Continued

39	**Canary rockfish**				TABLE 3 (North) con't
40	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED			
41	selective flatfish trawl gear	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month	
42	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	CLOSED			
43	**Yellowtail**				
44	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED. -- During primary whiting season: In trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting: combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb/ trip, cumulative yellowtail limit of 2,000 lb/ month. Mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for primary whiting season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED.			
45	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months			
46	selective flatfish trawl gear	2,000 lb/ 2 months			
47	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	300 lb/ 2 months			
48	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**				
49	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED			
50	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month			
51	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	CLOSED			
52	**Lingcod** [4/]				
53	large & small footrope gear	1,200 lb/ 2 months	4,000 lb/ 2 months		
54	selective flatfish trawl gear		1,200 lb/2 months		
55	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]				
56	**Pacific cod**	30,000 lb/ 2 months	70,000 lb/ 2 months		30,000 lb/ 2 months
57	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months	
58	**Other Fish** [5/]	Not limited			

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
2/ Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394.
7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
8/ If a vessel has both selective flatfish gear and large or small footrope gear on board during a cumulative limit period (either simultaneously or successively), the most restrictive cumulative limit for any gear on board during the cumulative limit period applies for the entire cumulative limit period.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[72 FR 43193, Aug. 3, 2007]

TABLE 3 (SOUTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007–2008 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY TRAWL GEAR SOUTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2007-2008 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 032007

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	100 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]	100 fm - 150 fm				100 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]
	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm					
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands					
	All trawl gear (large footrope, selective flatfish trawl, and small footrope trawl gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA. Large footrope trawl gear is prohibited shoreward of the RCA. Midwater trawl gear is permitted only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season.						
	See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**						
2	40°10' - 38° N lat.	15,000 lb/ 2 months			10,000 lb/ 2 months		15,000 lb/ 2 months
3	South of 38° N lat.	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	**Splitnose**						
5	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	15,000 lb/ 2 months			10,000 lb/ 2 months		15,000 lb/ 2 months
6	South of 38° N. lat	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
7	**DTS complex**						
8	Sablefish	14,000 lb/ 2 months					
9	Longspine thornyhead	22,000 lb/ 2 months					
10	Shortspine thornyhead	7,500 lb/ 2 months					
11	Dover sole	70,000 lb/ 2 months			80,000 lb/ 2 months		
12	**Flatfish** (except Dover sole)						
13	Other flatfish[3/], English sole, & starry flounder						
14	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	110,000 lb/ 2 months	Other flatfish, English sole, starry flounder & Petrale sole: 110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 30,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	Other flatfish, English sole, starry flounder, arrowtooth flounder & Petrale sole: 110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole			110,000 lb/ 2 months (including arrowtooth)
15	South of 38° N. lat.						
16	Petrale sole	50,000 lb/ 2 months					50,000 lb/ 2 months
17	Arrowtooth flounder						
18	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months		Arrowtooth included within other flatfish limits - - see above			
19	South of 38° N lat.						
20	**Whiting**						
21	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED. -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED					
22	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip. -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip -- After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip.					

TABLE 3 (South)

Table 3 (South). Continued

23	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Chilipepper, Shortbelly, Widow, & Yelloweye rockfish**				TABLE 3 (South) con't
24	large footrope or midwater trawl for Minor shelf rockfish & Shortbelly	300 lb/ month			
25	large footrope or midwater trawl for Chilipepper	2,000 lb/ 2 months	12,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	
26	large footrope or midwater trawl for Widow & Yelloweye	CLOSED			
27	small footrope trawl for Minor Shelf, Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye	300 lb/ month			
28	small footrope trawl for Chilipepper	500 lb/ month		800 lb/ month	
29	**Bocaccio**				
30	large footrope or midwater trawl	300 lb/ 2 months			
31	small footrope trawl	CLOSED			
32	**Canary rockfish**				
33	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
34	small footrope trawl	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month	
35	**Cowcod**	CLOSED			
36	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**				
37	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
38	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month			
39	**Lingcod[4/]**				
40	large footrope or midwater trawl	1,200 lb/ 2 months	4,000 lb/ 2 months		
41	small footrope trawl		1,200 lb/ 2 months		
42	**Pacific cod**	30,000 lb/ 2 months	70,000 lb/ 2 months		30,000 lb/ 2 months
43	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months	
44	**Other Fish[5/] & Cabezon**	Not limited			

1/ Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish
3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
5/ Other fish are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394.
7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[72 FR 43193, Aug. 3, 2007]

TABLE 4 (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007–2008 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR NORTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 4 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2007-2008 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 82006

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
	North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm					
	46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	30 fm - 100 fm					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish [2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	**Pacific ocean perch**	1,800 lb/ 2 months					
3	**Sablefish**	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 5,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	**Longspine thornyhead**	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	**Shortspine thornyhead**	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
6	**Dover sole**	5,000 lb/ month South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
7	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
8	**Petrale sole**						
9	**English sole**						
10	**Starry flounder**						
11	**Other flatfish [1/]**						
12	**Whiting**	10,000 lb/ trip					
13	**Minor shelf rockfish [2/], Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish**	200 lb/ month					
14	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
15	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
16	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
17	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]					
18	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]					
19	**Lingcod [4/]**	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ month	CLOSED
20	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
21	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
22	**Other fish [5/]**	Not limited					

TABLE 4 (North)

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
2/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lb or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length south of 42° N. lat.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 4 (SOUTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007–2008 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR SOUTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 4 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2007-2008 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 062007

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[5/]:						
	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm - 150 fm					
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	**Splitnose**	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
3	**Sablefish**						
4	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 5,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	South of 36° N. lat.	350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb					
6	**Longspine thornyhead**	10,000 lb / 2 months					
7	**Shortspine thornyhead**						
	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months			3,000 lb/ 2 months	2,000 lb/ 2 months	
8	**Dover sole**	5,000 lb/ month South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
9	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
10	**Petrale sole**						
11	**English sole**						
12	**Starry flounder**						
13	**Other flatfish[1/]**						
14	**Whiting**	10,000 lb/ trip					
15	**Minor shelf rockfish[2/], Shortbelly, Widow rockfish, and after August 31, Bocaccio**						
16	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED		200 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months (including Bocaccio)	
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	3,000 lb/ 2 months			3,000 lb/ 2 months		
18	**Chilipepper rockfish**	2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the nontrawl RCA					
19	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
20	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
21	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
22	**Bocaccio**						
23	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months	Bocaccio included under Minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, & widow limits -- See above	
24	South of 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months			

TABLE 4 (South)

Table 4 (South). Continued

TABLE 4 (South)

25	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**							
26	Shallow nearshore	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	
27	Deeper nearshore							
28	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	700 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	700 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months	700 lb/ 2 months	
29	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months				
30	California scorpionfish	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	600 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months	
31	**Lingcod**[3/]	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ month	CLOSED
32	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months						
33	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months			
34	**Other fish**[4/] **& Cabezon**	Not limited						

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
3/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394, except that the 20-fm depth contour off California is defined by the depth contour and not coordinates.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[72 FR 36619, July 5, 2007]

TABLE 5 (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007–2008 TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS GEARS NORTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 5 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2007-2008 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 112006

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
	North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm					
	46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	30 fm - 100 fm					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[1/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
2	**Pacific ocean perch**	100 lb/ month					
3	**Sablefish**	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 700 lb, not to exceed 2,100 lb/ 2 months					
4	**Thornyheads**	CLOSED					
5	**Dover sole**	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
6	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
7	**Petrale sole**						
8	**English sole**						
9	**Starry flounder**						
10	**Other flatfish[2/]**						
11	**Whiting**	300 lb/ month					
12	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish**	200 lb/ month					
13	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
14	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
15	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
16	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]					
17	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]					
18	**Lingcod[4/]**	CLOSED		400 lb/ month			CLOSED
19	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
20	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
21	**Other Fish[5/]**	Not limited					
22	**PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL** *(not subject to RCAs)*						
23	North	**Effective April 1 - October 31:** Groundfish: 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.					
24	**SALMON TROLL**						
25	North	Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lb of yellowtail rockfish for every 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 200 lb/month, both within and outside of the RCA. This limit is within the 200 lb per month combined limit for minor shelf rockfish, widow rockfish and yellowtail rockfish, and not in addition to that limit. All groundfish species are subject to the open access limits, seasons and RCA restrictions listed in the table above.					

TABLE 5 (North)

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod rockfishes are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lbs or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length south of 42° N. lat.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[71 FR 78701, Dec. 29, 2006]

TABLE 5 (SOUTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2007–2008 TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS GEARS SOUTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 5 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2007-2008 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 062007

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[5/]:						
	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm - 150 fm					
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[1/] & Darkblotched rockfish**						
2	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
3	South of 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	**Splitnose**	200 lb/ month					
5	**Sablefish**						
6	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 700 lb, not to exceed 2,100 lb/ 2 months					
7	South of 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 700 lb			350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb		
8	**Thornyheads**						
9	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED					
10	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	**Dover sole**	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
12	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
13	**Petrale sole**						
14	**English sole**						
15	**Starry flounder**						
16	**Other flatfish[2/]**						
17	**Whiting**	300 lb/ month					
18	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow & Chilipepper rockfish**						
19	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED		200 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months	
20	South of 34°27' N. lat.	750 lb/ 2 months			750 lb/ 2 months		
21	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
22	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
23	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
24	**Bocaccio**						
25	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED		100 lb/ 2 months	200 lb/ 2 months	
26	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 lb/ 2 months			100 lb/ 2 months		

TABLE 5 (South)

Table 5 (South). Continued

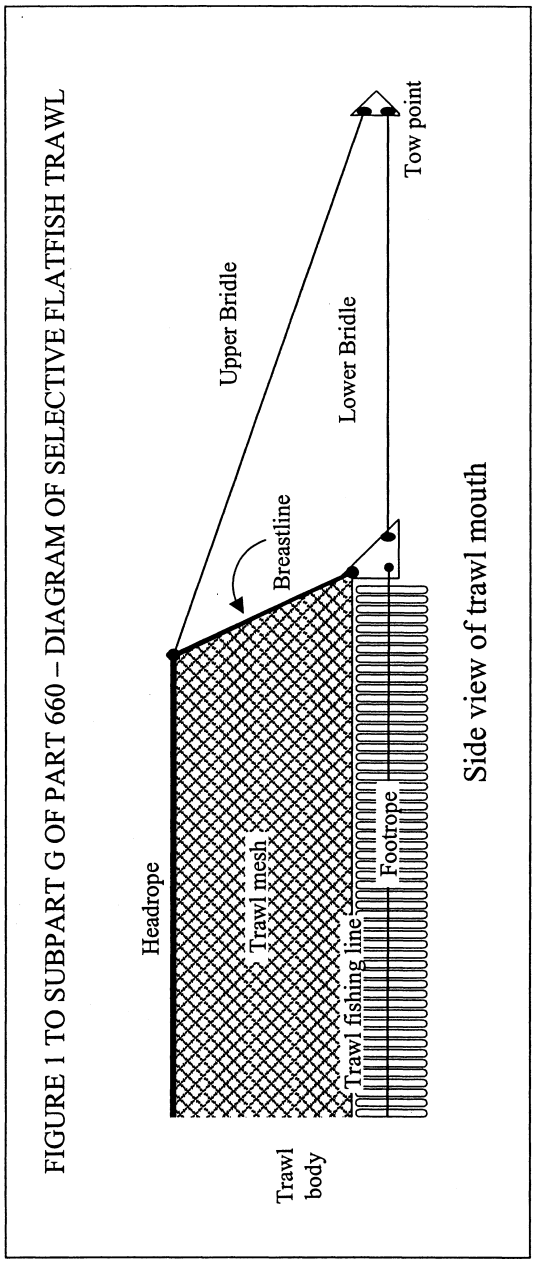
27	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
28	Shallow nearshore	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months
29	Deeper nearshore						
30	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	700 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	700 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months	700 lb/ 2 months
31	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months			
32	California scorpionfish	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	600 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months
33	**Lingcod**[3/]	CLOSED		400 lb/ month			CLOSED
34	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
35	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
36	**Other Fish**[4/] **& Cabezon**	Not limited					
37	**RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL**						
38	**NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut, Sea Cucumber & Ridgeback Prawn:**						
39	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	100 fm - modified 200 fm [6/]	100 fm - 150 fm				100 fm - modified 200 fm [6/]
40	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm					
41	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands					
42		Groundfish: 300 lb/trip. Trip limits in this table also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb groundfish per trip limit. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of the target species landed, except that the amount of spiny dogfish landed may exceed the amount of target species landed. Spiny dogfish are limited by the 300 lb/trip overall groundfish limit. The daily trip limits for sablefish coastwide and thornyheads south of Pt. Conception and the overall groundfish "per trip" limit may not be multiplied by the number of days of the trip. Vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57.50' N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb/day of groundfish without the ratio requirement, provided that at least one California halibut is landed and (2) land up to 3,000 lb/month of flatfish, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs, sand sole, starry flounder, rock sole, curlfin sole, or California scorpionfish (California scorpionfish is also subject to the trip limits and closures in line 31).					
43	**PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR** *(not subject to RCAs)*						
44	South	**Effective April 1 - October 31:** Groundfish: 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/ month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/ month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.					

TABLE 5 (South) con't

1/ Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
3/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394, except that the 20-fm depth contour off California is defined by the depth contour and not coordinates.
6/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[72 FR 36619, July 5, 2007]

FIGURE 1 TO SUBPART G OF PART 660—DIAGRAM OF SELECTIVE FLATFISH TRAWL



[69 FR 77112, Dec. 23, 2004]